The Grub-ſtreet Journal. NUMB. 370.

THURSDAY, JANUART 27, 1736.

Gentlemen,

WHILE the Drinkers, as well as Venders of Spirituous Liquors, are ſtruggling under the preſſure of the Act; and many are forming Schemes for their relief, in hopes the Parliament will take their Caſe into farther conſideration the next ſeſſion: it may not be amiſs to take a view of the ſeveral methods hitherto propoſed; in doing which I ſhall remark the conveniencies or inconveniencies of each; and afterwards propoſe an expedient of my own, wherein I ſhall have a particular regard to ſome of the inferior claſſes of Retailers, whoſe Caſe has been almoſt wholly neglected by the Schemiſts, and yet ſeems to deſerve the compaſſion and indulgence of the Legiſlature as much as, if not more than any of the reſt

The methods hitherto propoſed have been adapted by the ſeveral Writers according to the cauſes, to which out of intereſt, prejudice, or real concern for the welfare of the ſubject, they have attributed the evil ariſing from the abuſe of home diſtilled Liquors: which cauſes are chiefly three, viz. the nature of the Liquor, the number of Retailers, and the cheapneſs of the Liquors.

Moſt of thoſe who aſcribe the evil to the firſt cauſe, conſider Geneva, as a far more pernicious, inflaming, and at the ſame time bewitching Spirit than any other, and are for that reaſon for deſtroying the whole Diſtillery at once. But their notion of the qualities of this Liquor is as idle as their Remedy is wicked and cruel; for there is nothing in the compoſition of Gin, which makes it more hurtful than French Brandy; and as for its inticing quality, either Brandy or Rum muſt be vaſtly more agreeable to the palates of the generality of people. Theſe Virtuoſi judge of the Liquor by the effect it has when drank to exceſs. But would not Brandy, Rum, and eſpecially Arrack, be attended with as bad conſequences if drank to exceſs in the ſame manner?

But ſuppoſing Gin was altogether as bad as they repreſent it, what a monſtrous remedy would they propoſe! To ruin 100,000 families at once, is a work only becoming Tartars and Savages, who have no ſentiments of humanity, compaſſion or mercy. NERO himſelf, who wiſhed the Romans had but one head, that he might cut it off at a ſtroke, could ſcarce think of a more cruel expedient. What deſolation and confuſion would be introduced in the nation, were the power in ſuch arbitrary hands?

Men who never make other people's caſe their own, are ever ready to impoſe hardſhips which they do not feel themſelves; or to ſuppreſs any publick buſineſs which they have no intereſt in ſupporting, however detrimental or deſtructive to others. An Uſurer or Lawyer crys, *Down with the Diſtillery, the bane of the nation*; nor minds what the Diſtillers ſay in their own behalf. But was there an attempt made for ſuppreſſing at once Uſury or the Malpractice of the Law, thoſe notorious banes of the nation, who would be more forward to vindicate and ſupport them than thoſe very Uſurers and Lawyers? the evils might encreaſe till the whole nation was ruined, before they would once open their mouths to ſuppreſs them. Which ſhews the true motive of ſuch men's zeal againſt any vice or evil, is not any real view to the public good, but ſome particular intereſt, caprice or diſguſt. And why otherwiſe ſhould they have the health of the dregs of the people more at heart, than the health of one part of the middling ſort of people, and the livelihood of another part.

This Remedy therefore, on account of its extreme violence, has been juſtly condemned by all honeſt men, who are moſt averſe to Spirituous Liquors; and can never poſſibly be eſtabliſh'd by Law, ſo long as any other expedient can be thought of.

Thoſe who attribute the evil to the number of Retalers, propoſe the making a conſiderable reduction of them; which they would effect, either by limiting Retailers to certain claſſes, or elſe by limiting the number of Retailers in every claſs.

Of thoſe who are for limiting the claſſes of Retailers, ſome would confine the ſelling of Spirituous Liquors to Diſtillers: others are for allowing all thoſe who deal in Spirituous Liquors only, and excluding thoſe who ſell any thing beſides.

If the firſt of theſe methods was to take place, the ill conſequence would be little inferior to that which would follow from the ſuppreſſion of the whole Diſtillery. The greater number of Retailers would be ſacrificed to the intereſt of a few, which would only enrich the Diſtillers without remedying the evil; nay, a greater evil would probably enſue, by ſetting ſo many thouſand families adrift, which muſt neceſſarily encreaſe the number of our Beggars, Highwaymen, and Street Robbers, an evil equal to that of the Gin already. Should the Diſtillers, eſpecially after propagating Retailers as much as they have done, deſire any thing ſo barbarous and inhumane, they would juſtly deſerve no favour themſelves from the Legiſlature.

The laſt method, which is by far the milder of the two, would yet ruin a world of people, and what is ſtill worſe, would bring the puniſhment almoſt wholly on the innocent. For 'tis well known that ſeveral thouſand families, many of them very numerous, ſubſiſt by keeping Coffee-houſes, and Chandlers ſhops; which requiring neither much money nor experience to ſet up, afford an eaſy means of relief to indigent people, who being reduced either by infirmities or misfortunes, or elſe bred to no trade, are unable to get their livelihood any other way: and therefore ſuch ſorts of buſineſs ought to be encouraged. But the great increaſe of them making it difficult to live, they are conſtrained to have recourſe to the ſelling of Spirituous Liquors alſo, in order to help out; and after all, their whole gain ſcarce ſuffices to keep the majority of them from ſtarving.

However that be, it is certain the firſt ſort of buſineſs is ſo great a check on the latter, that one hardly ever ſees any of thoſe houſes or ſhops frequented by looſe and diſorderly people, ſuch as are indeed too often found in the inferior Gin-ſhops and Ale houſes, to which the evil is principally and almoſt ſolely owing: the ſight of ſuch perſons would drive away cuſtomers, and ruin their other trade: nor does ever perhaps a ſoldier ſet his foot within their doors; excepting the ſoldier, who to the great diſtreſs and often breaking of many, is quartered on them.

It is evident therefore, that theſe 2 claſſes of Retailers contribute but little to the evil in compariſon of the reſt; and conſequently deſerve moſt indulgence, tho' they have commonly been treated with leaſt of all, for the very reaſon why they ought to be treated better.

'Tis true, there lies a particular objection againſt Chandlers ſelling diſtilled Liquors: namely, that their ſhops give ſervant maids an opportunity of tippling, which is a very popular, but idle objection. For ſuppoſing (far from granting) that all ſervant maids were Gin-drinkers, is there no way of reſtraining them but by ſending ſo many thouſand families a begging? can't their maſters or miſtreſſes ſend them immediately to the bakers, cheeſemongers, grocers, &c. for what they want? No, ſays an Objector, that would be very inconvenient: Chandlers ſhops are uſeful; and if we ſend our ſervants to other places for what we want, they will, if they be fond of drams, call in at a Gin-ſhop by the way. But would they not do the ſame in caſe the Chandlers ſold none? whoſe ſhops they would for that very reaſon abandon. So that the evil would not be remedied much, if at all, by prohibiting Chandlers to ſell it; and the hardſhip would be ſo much the greater, ſince they do not live ſo much by thoſe who keep ſervants, as thoſe who keep none. It may be truely ſaid, that ſcarce one in 20 who buy things of the Chandlers keep ſervants. Now can any thing be more extravagantly unreaſonable than to ruin 20 families, that the ſervant maid or maids of one, might have no opportunity of coming at a Dram. But indeed the caſe would be quite otherwiſe, for if the greater part of the Chandlers ſhops were down, houſe-keepers would loſe the conveniency without getting rid of the inconveniency, ſo long as Drams were to be had elſewhere.

The conſequences of limiting the number of Retailers in every claſs, may be better or worſe than thoſe of limiting the claſſes themſelves, according as the duty laid on Licences, which is the means propoſed for limiting them, is more or leſs; if the duty be very great, it may amount to a total prohibition. In what better condition are Inn-keepers and Victualers, by being entitled to the benefit of Licences which they cannot purchaſe, than Chandlers who ſeem to be wholly excluded from ſelling by retail? and ſuppoſing the duty much more moderate, numbers would be ruined who ſtand moſt in need of ſupport; while this method tends only to enrich the reſt, without remedying the evil in any tolerable degree. For were 2 thirds of the Retailers ſhops down, the Gin-bibbers would find enough left for their purpoſe ſtill. How eager are they at preſent to find out the ſhops which venture to ſell Drams? not caring how far they go for it, ſo they can meet with any at laſt.

And after all, perhaps it is not the number of Retailers, which makes the evil abound; the greateſt miſchief they do is to hurt one another. Put Gin but out of the common people's reach, and every houſe may be ſuffered to have a Gin-ſhop.

But were there a real neceſſity for reducing their number, methinks it ought to be done by degrees; and that not by ſuppreſſing any of the preſent Retailers, who do not keep diſorderly houſes, but rather by hindering the farther increaſe of them; and having limited the number of houſes that were to be licenced, to ſuppreſs them as faſt as the preſent occupants deceaſed, who had not children to ſucceed them in the buſineſs.

The laſt cauſe aſſigned for the evil complained of, is the cheapneſs of home diſtilled Liquors; and thoſe who aſcribe it rather to this than either of the other 2 cauſes, are indiſputably in the right: but like the reſt, they are divided about the nature of the Remedy, ſome being for a violent, others a mild one.

Thoſe who are for applying extreme Remedies, are for laying an exorbitant duty on diſtilled Liquors in general that are retailed. Some have propoſed no leſs than 40 or 50 ſhillings a gallon; which is in effect to prohibit under colour of ſuffering them, and to ſuppreſs the uſe rather than the abuſe of them.

On the other hand, thoſe who are for moderate methods, and have a tenderneſs for the Retailers, as well as the welfare of the common people at heart, propoſe only laying ſuch a duty on all home diſtilled Liquors, as might raiſe the price of them to that of foreign Brandy and Rum, the dearneſs of which, was ever a bar againſt the abuſe of them, as experience ſhews, and all agree.

Thus a ſtop will be put to the evil, at leaſt in a great degree (which is all that need be done) without doing any miſchief: the Seller will have a liberty of retailing his Liquors ſtill; and the vulgar, on whoſe account the Act was made, of buying Drams without much danger of debauching themſelves: becauſe as much money will go for one dram then as for ſeveral before; and his ſtock will be out before he can get himſelf half ſeas-over, as they call it. 'Tis true, the Seller may mix his Liquors with water, in order to ſell them cheaper; but ſtill the Buyer will have no more Spirits for his money than he had before; beſides, the effects of the quantity will be weakened, both by the mixture, and being taken at 2 different times; ſo that ſuch an evaſion of the Act would do more good than hurt.

Here then the Remedy would be effectual, and yet not violent. No one would have cauſe to complain more than another; all would have an equal chance of getting their living; the advantage and diſadvantage would be pretty equally diſtributed amongſt them; the innocent would ſuffer no more than the guilty, and for the future would meet with ſupport, while the latter would by degrees be ſuppreſſed.

It may ſtill be ſaid by ſome, that this is a violent method, as it lays a reſtraint both on the Seller and Buyer: but it muſt be conſidered, that a deſperate diſeaſe ought to be cured by ſome means, and this is the mildeſt Remedy that can poſſibly be thought of. The Diſtillers muſt not expect to have a liberty of deſtroying the healths of the people, becauſe to be deprived of it will affect their intereſt. They ought to be content with being put on a foot with the Sellers of Foreign Brandys and Rum; and conſider that ſome of the inferior claſſes of Retailers, who are leſs able to bear it, will be the greateſt ſufferers.

On the other hand, others think this Remedy would not be effectual enough. Even ſome who have propoſed it as an effectual Remedy, are yet for laying a ſmall duty on Licences, in order to leſſen the number of Retailers, tho' without any neceſſity by their own account. So little regard moſt people ſhew for the poor, who have never experienced themſelves the miſery of being reduced, with their families, to want.

But I am againſt leſſening the number of the Retailers for the reaſons already given, and the rather ſince a ſmall duty on Licences will do it; for this ſhews how near thoſe people are already to ſtarving, who ſhould be deprived of a livelihood ſo eaſily: and therefore I think ſuch ought to be treated with indulgence, and as thoſe perſons deſerve who have contributed leaſt to the evil: for there is no danger, but they who entertain diſorderly and vagrant people, will always be able to pay a ſmall Licence.

Were Licences thought neceſſary, methinks the duty

aid on them, if any, ſhould rather be proportioned to the condition of the Retailer: that is, Chandlers to have them for little or nothing; Coffee-houſes, Punch-houſes, and Ale-houſes, to pay a ſmall matter more; the inferior Gin-ſhops to pay double the Coffee-houſes, and the greater Gin-ſhops twice as much as the inferior: for is it reaſonable that one, whoſe whole ſtock of Liquors does not exceed 20 or 30 ſhillings, and who can ſcarce get enough to ſupport life, ſhould pay as much as a topping dealer, whoſe ſtock and profits are very conſiderable?

But I am of opinion, that the evil would be more effectually reſtrained, if, inſtead of paying a duty for a Licence, Retailers were prohibited under a ſevere penalty from ſelling or delivering any quantity of Spirituous Liquors to either women or children, and from ſuffering any man to ſit down or ſtay longer in their ſhops than he was drinking a Dram; and this regulation, in all probability, would of itſelf put a ſtop to the evil, at leaſt in a ſufficient degree, even ſuppoſing there was no duty at all laid on home diſtilled Liquors.

For firſt, by reſtraining Retailers from ſelling to either women or children, not only a ſtop will be put to the evil ſo far among the vulgar, and the objection abovementioned againſt Chandlers ſhops removed; but an evil of far worſe conſequence to the public, and which the Act does not provide againſt, would be ſuppreſſed; I mean the abuſe of Spirituous Liquors in families of good condition. How many husbands would rejoice at ſuch a Law, who now ſee their wives and children ruined, without knowing how to prevent it? 'Tis true, ſome women, whoſe husbands are not in ſubjection enough to procure Liquors for them, may employ other men to do it. But thoſe of the better ſort would, for the moſt part, be reſtrained by ſhame from ſuch an expedient; and the ordinary females by the trouble and often charge of procuring it.

Secondly, by Retailers not ſuffering the men to ſit down in their ſhops, or ſtay any longer than while they are drinking a dram, all aſſembling and loitering in Gin-ſhops would be prevented: to which the evil complained of is perhaps as much owing, as to the cheapneſs of the liquor: for there they meet and encourage one another to drink, often ſpending their time from morning till night. Then Gin-ſhops could be no longer harbours for thieves and robbers. In ſhort, prevent idle people from aſſembling, and you in a great meaſure remove the evil.

Such a regulation in all probability would have a good effect: and I am the rather inclined to believe ſo, becauſe I am told, that by this method alone, the abuſe of Spirituous Liquors is prevented in Holland; altho' they are much better and cheaper there than here.

I have heard ſome argue, that the reſtraining women from buying, or men from loitering in ſhops, was invading the liberty of the people. I ſhould rather think it ought to be called the licentiouſneſs of the people. But pray how is it a greater reſtraint on the liberty of the people, to reſtrain the Buyer than the Seller? But in this caſe one is reſtrained as much as the other; and the Seller's loſs of profit, may well be deemed equivalent to the Buyer's loſs of liberty on this occaſion. I flatter myſelf therefore, that I have propoſed a remedy for the evil, which will be more effectual than any that has been yet propoſed, as being more free from inconveniencies, and leſs liable to evaſions.

In free nations the mildeſt remedies are always moſt effectual for redreſſing publick evils. However unwilling people may appear at firſt to be deprived of any advantages which they have been long in poſſeſſion of; and tho' they may endeavour for ſome time to elude the methods preſcribed by the Legiſlature, out of covetouſneſs or reluctance to ſee their profits leſſen; yet at length they will ſubmit to part with ſomething to remove an evil, when they find it cannot be removed on eaſier terms, and that all due regard has been had to their property; they will by degrees even approve of what has been done, and lend a helping hand to ſuppreſs the abuſe by detecting Offenders. On the other hand, if the remedy be violent, that is, when rigorous means are choſen at the ſame time that moderate methods no leſs effectual offer themſelves, people can never be brought to think that ſuch methods were neceſſary, or deſigned for the publick good. The rich will oppoſe them, out of vexation to ſee their property deſtroyed without any cauſe, and the poorer Dealers evade them out of pure neceſſity. Theſe laſt may perhaps comply for a while thro' fear; but when their little ſtock which they have lived on is near ſpent, and want begins to preſs harder on them, they will be tempted to have recourſe to evaſions, and at laſt will openly venture to act contrary to ſuch Law, chuſing rather to run the risk of puniſhment than ſtarve. Neceſſity ought not to corrupt the principles of honeſt people, but we ſee it does.

Indeed, if nothing but violent remedies will do, violent remedies ought to be employed, provided ſuch remedies be not worſe than the diſeaſe; and if, after moderate and reaſonable methods were preſcribed by the wiſdom of Parliament for the ſuppreſſion of the evil (which it muſt be confeſſed is grown to a moſt enormous and deteſtable pitch, ſo as to be one of the crying ſins of the nation) if I ſay after all, the Retailers will be ſo perverſe, as to ſtudy evaſions and not ſuffer the Law to take effect, they would deſervedly bring the evil on themſelves: and I, who am now ſo tender of their properties, would be the firſt man to pray that a violent remedy might be applied.

The Retailers of Spirituous Liquors have certainly given the Legiſlature great provocation. They ought to conſider the preſent Act as the effect of legal reſentment, and place it before their eyes, as a perpetual *memento* of what they ought in juſtice to expect, in caſe they ſhould abuſe any indulgence which the Parliament may hereafter extend towards them.

I am Gentlemen, your humble ſervant,

Jan 19, 1736-7. A. B.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

DP. *Daily Poſt.*
DJ. *Daily Journal.*
DA. *Daily Advertiſer.*
LP. *London Daily Poſt.*
G. *Daily Gazetteer.*
LE. *London Evening Poſt.*

THURSDAY, *Jan* 20. The rev. Dr. Friend, Prebendary of Weſtminſter, &c. is made Canon of Chriſt-Church; and the rev. Dr. Hutton, Canon of Windſor in his room. —— The rev. Mr. Carter, Lecturer of St. Margaret Pattens, is appointed Chaplain to his royal highneſs the Prince. *DP.*

Yeſterday the Lords of the Admiralty appointed Commodore Matthews to be Commiſſioner of Chatham-yard, &c. *DP. DA LP.*

The ſame Day Mr. Ewers, gentleman to the right hon. the Earl of Winchelſea, was ſworn in one of the Gentleman Porters to his Majeſty. *DA.*

We hear, that .... Jones, Eſq; late Secretary to his Excellency the Earl of Eſſex at Turin, is appointed Secretary to Edw. Trelawney, Eſq; Governor of Jamaica. *DP.*

The ſilver miſſing out of the Peter Galley, loſt on the coaſt of Suſſex, amounts to 18,593 pieces of eight, the greateſt part of which was ſtolen by the country people. *DJ.* —— *This is more than my* Brother *can poſſibly know.*

Yeſterday 10 peruke makers were tried before the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, for uſing unlawful mixtures inſtead of powder, &c. The day before 19 were convicted. *DJ.*

Sir John Lister Kay, repreſentative in Parliament for the city of York, was elected Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alex. Staples Chamberlain, on Jan. 14. *DA.* —— On Jan. 15. *G. Jan.* 22.

Yeſterday his Majeſty was choſe Governor, Sir Biby Lake, Sub governor, and Char. Hayes, Eſq; Deputy-governor of the Royal African Company. *DA.*

Married, laſt week, at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Mr. Will. Bigge, of the Six Clerks office, to Mrs. Clarke of Newcaſtle, a lady of 25,000 l. fortune. *LP.* — On ſunday, at S. Albans, Will. Williams, Eſq; to Miſs Elways, a lady of great merit, beauty, and fortune. *G.*

Died, lately at Folkſtone, Jacob Desbouverie, Eſq; a very conſiderable Turkey-merchant. *LP.*—Yeſterday in the afternoon, the right hon. Sir Tho. Reeves, Knt. Lord chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas. *G.* —— Sworn into that place laſt Jan. 26. *DP.* —— In the evening, at his chambers in Pump-court. *DA. LP.* —— Univerſally eſteem'd for his great knowledge and probity. *LP.*

FRIDAY, *Jan.* 21. Yeſterday being the Anniverſary of the Prince of Wales's birth-day, there was a ſplendid appearance of the nobility, &c. *DP. LP.* —— When his royal highneſs enter'd the 31ſt year of his age. *DJ. DA. G.* —— The Sadler's Company had a very grand entertainment at their Hall in Cheapſide; and erected 3 pyramids between 20 and 30 foot high, illuminated with candles; the tops of the pyramids were cover'd with canvas, on which were painted the Prince's, the City's, and the Sadler's arms. *DP. DA.*

Mr. Lloyd, diſtiller, is declared duly elected Common-council-man of Coleman-ſtreet ward, by a majority of 11 votes. *DJ. LP.*

Mr. Smith, out of 16 candidates, is choſen Butler of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, by a conſiderable majority. *DJ.* —— Yeſterday Mr. John Freeman was choſen butler and brewer of S. Thomas's Hoſpital; a place worth 100 l. per ann. *DA* —— On wedneſday. *DP. LP.*

Yeſterday being Eſſoign day before Hilary-term, the ſeveral courts in Weſtminſter-hall were open'd, &c. *DA.*

Notwithſtanding the many idle ſtories, that the Caroline's guns were thrown overboard (in the late ſtorm) with the greateſt part of the baggage, &c. there is not one word thereof true. *G.* —— *Theſe* idle ſtories *were told in the* LP. of *Jan.* 3. —— Notwithſtanding *ſeems to have no buſineſs here: for if* the ſtories *had not been* idle, *they would have been* true.

Died, yeſterday, at his houſe in New Palace yard, Alex. Chocke, Clerk of the Debentures in his Majeſty's Exchequer, a place worth 300 l. per ann. *DA.* —— Laſt night lay at the point of death. *G.* —— He is on the mending hand *DA Jan.* 22. —— He died on ſaturday. *DP. DA. G Jan.* 24.

SATURDAY, *Jan.* 22. Yeſterday both Houſes of Parliament met, when the right hon. the Lord high Chancellor, by Commiſſion prorogued them 'till tueſday, Feb. 1. when they will ſit to do buſineſs. *DP. DJ. LP. G.*

The Earl of Granard is appointed his Majeſty's Ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of Madrid. *DJ.*

Mrs. Marg Purcel, his Majeſty's laundreſs, and ſempſtreſs to her Majeſty, is appointed Miſtreſs of the robes to her Majeſty. *G.*

The right hon. John Willes, Eſq; Attorney General, is appointed Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common-Pleas, &c. *LP.* —— 'Tis now told, that Mr. Juſtice Lee will be made Lord Chief Juſtice; that Mr Juſtice Comyns will be made one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in the room of Judge Lee; and Sir Will Chapple, a Judge in the Common Pleas, in the room of Mr. Juſtice Comyns. *G.* —— *Theſe* layings *are not to be regarded.*

An Order has paſs'd his Majeſty's Board of Works for preparing and fitting up the palace royal at Hampton-court, for the reception of the royal family this ſummer. *DA.*

We hear, that the late Lord Chief Juſtice Reeve has left 12 000 l. to Dr. Mead, about 50,000 l. to Maſter Reeve, a child about 3 or 4 years old at Birmingham, the ſon of his couſin Mr. Reeve, deceas'd, formerly an Attorney at law. Lord Sidney Beauclerk has all the eſtate of Ric. Topham, of Windſor, Eſq; by virtue of an entail, reckon'd about 12,000 l. per ann. *LP.* —— *The* DA. *told us yeſterday, that he had* bequeath'd the bulk of his eſtate to his Lordſhip.

Yeſterday, at the Prince's Chamber at Weſtminſter, where a Court of the Governors of the Charter-houſe was aſſembled, the learned Mr. Patrick was choſen uſher of the ſchool; the rev. Mr. Basket of S. John's Cambridge was the other candidate. *DJ.*

The ſame day the Lady of Will. Bazil, of Wilton in Bucks, Eſq; was brought to bed of a ſon in Conduit-ſtreet, who is heir to 4000 l. a year *DP.*

Laſt night a young man was committed to Newgate, for killing his mother in Ratcliff-ſtreet, Ratcliff-croſs. *DA.* —— Ratcliff-highway: the wife of a Capt. now at Barbadoes; her ſon knocked her down with a poker, and afterwards cut her throat. *DJ.* —— One Tho. Jedell. *G.* —— Tho. Makel: his mother was a waſher-woman. *LP. Jan.* 24. —— *By the account of* the LP. *he ſeems to be* mad.

Died, laſt thurſday, the hon. Col. Leigh Backwell, ſon to the Alderman, who ſuffer'd ſo vaſtly by ſhutting up the Exchequer in the reign of K. Charles II. *DA.*

MONDAY, *Jan.* 24. Yeſterday the rev. Dr. Hutton preach'd before their Majeſties, &c. —— And the rev. Dr. Hayter before the Duke, &c. *DJ.*

Yeſterday the right hon. John Willes, Eſq; Attorney General, kiſs'd the King's hand, on his being appointed Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common pleas, when his Majeſty was pleas'd to confer the honour of Knighthood on him. —— As did alſo ..... Strange, Eſq; on his being appointed to ſucceed him as Attorney General. *DP.* —— It is not yet well known who will ſucceed him. *DJ.* —— We hear, that Mr. Ryder will ſucceed Mr. Willes as Attorney General, and Counſellor Strange, Mr. Ryder as Sollicitor General. *DA. LP.*

Laſt friday Mr. Creek, a nonjuring clergyman, lately taken into cuſtody of a meſſenger, was admitted to bail. *DJ. G*

On ſaturday evening a gentleman going over Moorfields, caught a fellow picking his pocket; on which he purſued him; but the fellow leaping over the wall, broke his leg ſhort in two, which the gentleman thinking puniſhment enough, left him, &c. *LP.*

On ſaturday morning about 5, a fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Hughſon a glazier in Ragged-row near King's-arms ſtairs, Southwark, which burnt that houſe and 2 more, &c. Mrs. Hughſon, who had been brought to bed about a week, was burnt in the flames, together with the nurſe and young child. *G. DJ.* —— There were 5 houſes deſtroyed. *DP. DA. LP.*

Married, yeſterday, at Lincolns-inn chapel, Sir Geo. Champion, Kt. and Alderman, to Mrs. Mead, widow of Mr. Mead, late a conſiderable banker in Fleet-ſtreet. *DP. DJ. DA. G.* —— An agreeable lady with a very conſiderable fortune. *LP.*

Died, on thurſday, at Thame, Cha. Parker, Eſq; formerly his Majeſty's Conſul at the iſland of Madeira. *DP.* —— On friday in New Bond ſtreet, of an apoplectic fit, Rob. Humphreys, Eſq; ſon of Sir Orlando, Bar. *DP.* —— In his 28th year. *DJ. LP. DA.*

On friday night was buried in one grave at Deptford church, a man, his wife, and child, whoſe deaths were

owing to the following unhappy accident. The husband a gardener, going home in the evening, miſtaking the bridge over the Mill-pond, behind the Wet-dock, fell into that head of water, and was drowned; which being too haſtily related to his wife, big with child, ſhe immediately fell in labour and was deliver'd of a child, which together with its mother, died in a few hours after. *DP.*

TUESDAY, *Jan.* 25. Yeſterday being the firſt day of the Term, the right hon. the Lord Chancellor, attended by the Judges, went in the uſual formality to Weſtminſter-hall, &c. *DA. G.*

On ſunday Dudley Rider, Eſq; kiſs'd his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Attorney General; as did John Strange, Eſq; on being appointed Sollicitor General. *LP.*

We hear, that Mr. Phillips and Mr. Barnet are appointed by ..... Arundel, Eſq; Surveyor General of his Majeſty's works, to be carpenters to the Treaſury. *G* ——— Mr. Will. Watſon has been appointed by the Lords of the Treaſury to be waiter and ſearcher at Blackwall, in the room of Mr. Pulleyn deceas'd. *DJ.*

We hear, that the Portugueſe have tranſferred to Holland their commiſſions for purchaſing accoutrements of war, as guns, fuſils, piſtols, &c. and that a commiſſion arrived laſt week from Don Carlos, to buy ropes, ſails, &c. *DJ.*

Derby, Jan. 20. On friday night a terrible fire broke out in the antient dwelling-houſe of the rev. Sir Simon Every, Bar. at Eggington, 4 miles from hence, which conſumed the greateſt part of it, and a great quantity of fine furniture. *DA. G.*

Laſt ſaturday evening, the houſe of Mr. Hulſe, a very wealthy farmer near Croydon, was broke open, and robb'd of linnen and plate, to the value of above 60 l. *DJ.*

Died, yeſterday, in Ormond-ſtreet, in her 65th year, the Lady Wiſhart, relict of the late Admiral. *LP.* —— About noon, Dr. Will. Wake, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in his 79th year. *DP.* —— About 2 in the afternoon. *G* —— About 3. Had he lived 'till to-morrow, he would have entered his 80th year. *LP.* ——— His Grace was born at Blandford in Dorſetſhire, and matriculated as a member of Chriſt-church, Feb. 28, 1672, being 15 years old. He took his degree of Batchelor of arts in October 1676, of Maſter in Jan. 1679, became Doctor of Divinity 1689, Deputy Clerk of the Cloſet, and Chaplain in ordinary to King William and Queen Mary, Preacher to the hon. Society of Grays-Inn, and Canon of his houſe in 1689. He was next made Rector of St James's, Weſtminſter, and Dean of Exeter in July 1705. He was Biſhop of Lincoln 10 years, and tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of Canterbury in Jan. 1715. *DP.* ——— In 1716. *DA. LP. G.*

On ſunday night, a boat with 2 ſailors, belonging to the Eltham man of war, was caſt away near Woolwich, and both of them drown'd. *DP.*

WEDNESDAY, *Jan.* 26. His Majeſty has been pleas'd to order the Convocation, which ſtands prorogued to Feb. 3. to be further prorogued to the 18th. *DA. DJ. G.*

On monday night there was no Drawing-room at Court, the King being ſlightly indiſpos'd, but yeſterday his Majeſty was much better. *LP.*

The King has been pleas'd to appoint Tho. Matthews, Eſq; to be one of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners in quality of a principal officer of his navy, for the affairs of the yards at Chatham and Sheerneſs. ——— As alſo James Hugonin, Eſq; to be Serjeant at arms in ordinary, to attend upon his royal perſon, in the room of Joſ. Lawſon, Eſq; deceas'd. *DP.* &c.

His Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury is reckon'd to have died worth upwards of 100,000 l. *LP.*

It's ſaid the rev. Dr. Naylor, Dean of Wincheſter and Chancellor of Salisbury, will be made Biſhop of Oxford, in caſe the preſent Biſhop ſucceeds to the ſee of Canterbury. *LP. DA.* ——— 'Tis talk'd, that the rev. Dr. Rye of Oriel College will ſucceed him. *DJ.* ——— *A great deal of ſtuff will be* ſaid, talk'd, *and* written, till the *Sees are filled.*

The rev. Mr. Anguiſh is preſented to the rectory of Deptford in Kent, worth 300 l. per ann. void by the reſignation of the rev. Mr. Collman. *DP. LP.*

Yeſterday at the election of a morning Lecturer for S. Michael's Cornhill, the ſtruggle lay between the rev. Mr. Grigman, and the rev. Mr. Lawrence; upon caſting up the poll, the numbers ſtood for Mr. Grigman 13. Mr Lawrence 11. *DP. DA. LP.* ——— Gregman *DJ.*

The ſame day Mr. Gabriel Tomkins at Dartford, ſeiz'd at Croydon 24 bags of tea, containing 600 wt. &c. *DP.* ——— On monday 2 ſmugglers were taken at Blackwall by Mr. Smith and another of the King's officers; but as they were going to tie one of the ſmugglers hands, he took hold of the officers and beat them moſt barbarouſly, by which means both made their eſcape. *DJ.*

A few days ago Mr. Aſhley, at the London Punch-houſe on Ludgate hill, receiv'd 100 guineas, to pay 5 s. a day, 'till there are ſome alterations made in the Act againſt ſpirituous liquors. *DJ.* —— *We think he might ſafely do it on ſeveral accounts.*

Died, on ſunday, Mr. Trougher, maſter of the White horſe inn in Whitecroſs ſtreet, worth, as it is ſaid, about 30,000 l. *DJ.*

On monday a boat coming from Putney was overſet; and Mrs. Palmer's ſon, who lived near Tuſton-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, a youth about 18, was drown'd. *DJ.* —— Yeſterday a boat was overſet in Long-reach, and 3 paſſengers and the waterman were drowned. *DP.*

From the PEGASUS *in Grub-ſtreet.*

To the Author of the Grub-ſtreet Journal.

SIR,

THE *Queries* lately ſent you in relation to the Dedication of *Eutropius*, are only intended to introduce a *Burleſque* on the Order of *Ubiquarians*, by way of *Anſwer*; which Order was inſtituted by a parcel of Boys juſt come from ſchool a few months ago, and who now give themſelves great airs, having perſwaded Mr. STIRLING to be their *Pontifex maximus*. It is therefore hoped the *Queries* will be inſerted in your *Journal* as ſoon as poſſible, and then the *Burleſque Anſwer* will be immediately ſent to you. If you think proper to make any alteration in the *Queries*, or to add any others, we hope you'll be ſo good as to do it; and as you profeſs impartiality, and always practice it, we depend on your candour, in not heeding any perſwaſions from the *Ubiquarian* quarter, to hinder your publiſhing either the *Queries*, or the *Anſwer* when ſent.

We are your humble ſervants.

Tueſday, Dec 28, 1736.

We deſire to know, Whether the *Modeſt Vindication* of the *truly illuſtrious Order of Ubiquarians*, &c. *Pr.* 6 d. publiſhed this week, be the *Burleſque Anſwer* here promiſed us: if it be not, we expect the performance of the promiſe; if it be, the reaſon of the non-performance.

THE OCCASIONAL PROMPTER having aſſerted in the *Daily Journal, Jan.* 14 that HAERDASHERUS *was the only perſon he ſpoke to, or thought of*, in his *Anſwer* to him in the *Daily Journal, Dec.* 31; to prove the contrary, we repeated in our laſt the following quotation from that *Anſwer*: 'The Drug retaled in yeſterday's *Grub* is a *Specifick Powder*, which is by theſe *Protean Empiricks*, thrown in the Eyes of the Audience, 'as they have Points to carry, by which they hope ſo to '*faſcinate* them, as to make them ſee juſt as they would 'direct THEIR Eyes' On which it was asked him, 'Whom did he point at by theſe *Protean Empiricks?*' To this he anſwered in the *Daily Journal, Jan* 21. 'I 'have re examined the Paper quoted in this Day's *Grub*, 'and find no Language can conſtrue *Protean Empiricks* 'to mean the Authors of that Paper.'

Which words, if they were ſenſe, contain no direct Anſwer to us, who asked, *Whom he did point at*, or *mean?* not *Whom he did* not mean, by *Protean Empiricks?* We have likewiſe *re examined the Paper quoted, and find*, that there is indeed ſomewhat of truth in this Anſwer; becauſe nothing precedes the words *theſe Protean Empiricks*, to which they can in any Grammatical conſtruction be referred. In the paragraph immediately foregoing he ſays, *This Retaler of Pins and Needles* is a ſort of *Theatrick* '*Mountebank*, that diſperſes *the Manager's Drugs*, ... 'a ſort of travelling *Hebrew* that thruſts himſelf into all 'Coffee houſes, and underſells the Fair Trader: but the 'End of both is a Detection of their bad Goods, and 'male Practices, and a Return to the Shop of the equitable Dealer' *Theſe Protean Empiricks* cannot mean both the *Theatrick Mountebank*, and the *travelling Hebrew*, to whom the *Retaler of pins and needles* is likened; becauſe the *travelling Hebrew* can on no account be called a *Protean Empirick*, who *throws in the eyes of the Audience* the *Specifick Powder*, the *Drug retaled in the Grub*. As therefore no perſons are mentioned before, to whom *theſe Protean Empiricks* can have any reference, it is plain they cannot *mean* any perſons; and conſequently they cannot *mean the Authors* of the *Grub*.

At this incoherence and oddneſs of ſtile we the leſs wonder, when we conſider the preſent ſhort Anſwer, 'I 'have re-examined the Paper quoted in this Day's *Grub*, 'and find no Language can conſtrue *Protean Empiricks* 'to mean the Authors of that Paper.' In ſtrictneſs of conſtruction, *that Paper* muſt refer, either to *the Paper quoted*, or to *this Day's Grub*: whereas it means the *Grub ſtreet Journal* in general. *No Language can conſtrue*, &c we take to be ſuch a ſort of *Language*, as no Linguiſt can *conſtrue*, according to any Grammar yet extant.

The Account this Gentleman gives of the derivation of his new-invented word *Prid al* ſhall be fully examined in our next.

In our laſt, Pag. 2. Col. 2. l. 1. [illegible]
l. 4. [illegible]
Pag. 3. Col. 2. l. 32. *dele* his
l. 60. *read* foibles.
l. 62. —— as &c.
Col. 3. l. 47. —— *DJ.*

Since our laſt, we have received *Letters* ſigned PHILO: Math: and POLYDOXOLOGISI; VERSES *on the Ubiquarians*, by J. H. R. S. and *A Dream* by C. B.

The Author of the *Letter* ſigned T. B. concerning DU HALDE, &c. is deſired to applie to our Printer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THURSDAY, *Jan* 20. M. le Monnier, one of the Academiſts, ſent into the North to make Aſtronomical obſervations, has ſent a letter to Paris from Pello, a high uninhabited mountain in Lapland, giving an account, that they had built two little timber houſes, in one of which they placed a ſector of 12 feet ſemi diameter, an inſtrument with which they meaſure exactly the ſpace of the heavens that anſwers to the ground they had meaſur'd geometrically: that they paſs the days in ſleeping or hunting, and the nights in making obſervations: that they live moſtly upon fiſh, particularly freſh ſalmon: that the Laplanders have alſo wild foul, ſuch as cock of the wood, wood cocks, duck, teal, ſnipes, &c. and tongues of reindear, exceeding cheap. He adds, that they ſee the ſun at midnight, 8 days before and 8 days after the ſummer ſolſtice: and as that far, in turning about the earth of that climate without ſetting, conſiderably heats the air, the French are prodigiouſly incommoded by it, eſpecially by the incredible multitude of gnats. Towards the Autumnal Equinox, the Aurora Borealis is ſo frequent there, that they ſee very well both the day and night. *DP.* —— And moſt commonly ſome noiſe is then heard in the firmament. *DJ.*

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 149 1 half a 3 8ths. India ditto, 177, 1 4th. S. S. Trading Stock 101 1 half for the Opening. Annuities 112 1 8th. New Annuities 112 1 4th, for the Opening. Three per Cent. Annuity 105 1 half a 1 4th, for the Opening. Million Bank 117. African 14 a 15. Royal Aſſurance 110 a 1 half. London Aſſurance 14 1 8th a 1 4th. New Bank Circulation 1 l. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. South Sea Bonds, no Price. India ditto 6 l. 8 s. a 10 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 6 l. 7 s. a 8 s. Prem. Engliſh Copper 21. 12 a 15 s. Welſh ditto, no Price. Salt Tallies 2 a 3. Prem. Emperor's Loan 113 1 half. Three and a half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 1 4th, Prem.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEREAS *Frances*, Wife to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viſcount VANE, has for ſome Months paſt abſented herſelf from her Husband, and the reſt of her Friends, I do hereby promiſe to any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall diſcover to me, where the ſaid Lady *Vane* is concealed, ſo that I may come to the Speech of her, the Sum of 100 *l.* as a Reward to be paid by me on Demand at my Lodgings in *Piccadilly*. I do alſo promiſe the Name of the Perſon, who ſhall make ſuch Diſcovery, ſhall be concealed, if deſired.

Any Perſon concealing or lodging her after this Advertiſement will be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour.

Or if her Ladyſhip will return to me ſhe may depend upon being kindly received.

She is about 22 Years of Age, tall, well ſhaped, has light brown Hair, is fair complexioned, and has her upper Teeth placed in an irregular Manner.

She had on when ſhe abſented a Red Damaſk *French* Sack, and was attended by a *French* Woman who ſpeaks very bad Engliſh.

VANE.

This Day is publiſh'd,
(Price Six-pence,)

A MODEST VINDICATION of the *Illuſtrious Order* of UBIQUARIANS, from ſome late Aſperſions raiſed againſt it; with a true Account of its *Riſe, Progreſs*, and *preſent State*. Wherein the *Propriety* of the Dedication of *Eutropius* is conſider'd and fully explain'd.

Printed by H. Gotham in Fleet-ſtreet, and to be had at the Pamphlet Shops, and at the *Convention Rooms* in the *Old Jewry*.

Speedily will be publiſh'd,
In One Volume in Quarto,

THE TOAST: An Heroick POEM, in Four Books, written originally in Latin by FREDERICK SCHEFFER: Now *done* into Engliſh, and illuſtrated with Notes and Obſervations, by PEREGRINE O DONALD, Eſq;

Si quis erat dignus deſcribi, quòd MALUS, *aut* FUR,
Quòd MOECHUS *foret, aut* SICARIUS, *aut Alioqui*
FAMOSUS; *Multâ cum libertate Notabant.* HOR.

Printed for Lawton Gilliver and J. Clarke, at Homer's Head in Fleet ſtreet; and at their Shop in Weſtminſter Hall.

Just publiſh'd,

Price Two Shillings,

Curiouſly Engrav'd, and printed on a Sheet and half of fine Elephant Paper,

A New Method of repreſenting the General Geography of SOLAR ECLIPSES, exemplified in a Specimen of that which is to happen on the 18th of February next in the Afternoon; whereby the Figure and Extent of the great Penumbra over all parts of the Earth, which can poſſibly ſuffer any Eclipſe that Day, are moſt accurately exhibited, and the particular Quantities for every place made evident at one View, even to a quarter of a Digit: The Hour Lines at the Middle of the Eclipſe are alſo inſerted; their uſe being to eſtimate the Time that the Darkneſs is greateſt at any place over which they run —— A Method vaſtly ſuperior to any Thing of the like Nature yet attempted, and probably the laſt Improvement that can ever be made to Solar Eclipſes. There is likewiſe added, to oblige the Curious, a projection of the illuminated Diſk, together with the paſſage and Section of the central Annulus over the Britiſh Iſles, with ſeveral diſtinct Phaſes at the moſt remarkable Cities, viz. Edinburgh, where it will be total, London, Bath, Norwich, Portſmouth, Dublin, &c.

Printed for the Author, Mr. G. Smith at York, and ſold by Edw. Cave at St. John's Gate; Mr. Gleſſat the Royal Exchange; at Mercer's Hall, Cheapſide, Mr. Dicey in Bow Church-yard, Mr. Bakewell, Printſeller in Fleet ſtreet; Mr. Hulton in Weſtminſter Hall, alſo at his Shop the Corner of Pall Mall, and by Mr. Clarke in Gray's Inn.

N. B. 'Tis is the Map, &c Mr. Urban promiſed in his *Magazine* for October laſt, p. 610.

To the Curious

I believe I may aſſure ye, that *this Method of repreſenting Solar Eclipſes* is new, however, not taken from Mr. *Wright*, as he fondly aſſerts in the laſt *Gent. ſtreet Journal*. —— "The "Author wrote me, long ago, that he had by him all the So- "lar Eclipſes for this Century, and ſome as high as 1921, "drawn after this ſame Method; alſo a Treatiſe thereon." In another Letter he expreſſes his Surprize, —— "That Mr. "*Wright* ſhould dedicate to the Royal Society, a Map, &c. "drawn after a Method ſo old and common." I might appeal to the apparent Difference between the two performances, to refute the Charge of Plagiariſm, which Mr. *Wright*, it ſhould ſeem makes, from a vain Imagination, that nobody, except himſelf, could calculate an Eclipſe: But the Author, who is at a great Diſtance, will, I doubt not, in a proper Time, do himſelf Juſtice.

Yours,

E. CAVE.

Juſt publiſh'd,

THE Paſſage of the Annular Penumbra over Great Britain and Ireland in the Central Eclipſe of the Sun, on the 18th Day of February next in the Afternoon. Alſo a general Conſtruction of the ſame Eclipſe, &c. deſcribing the paſſage of the Penumbra over the Diſk of the Earth, curiouſly delineated on two large Sheets of paper.

By THOMAS WRIGHT,

Of the City of Durham.

Where may be had,

A Map of the Leſſer Tartary: Shewing the progreſs of her Imperial Ruſſian Majeſties Armies. Done from the Original, publiſh'd by the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, price 1 s.

Printed for John Senex, at the Globe over againſt St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet-ſtreet, who makes the beſt Globes of 28, 17, 12, 9, 3 inches Diameter, containing more on them than on any other Globes.

Jan. 19. *was publiſh'd, from St. John's Gate,*

(Price Six-pence,)

THE Supplement to the Gentleman's Magazine. For the Year 1736.

Containing,

The Concluſion of the Debates in Parliament, (viz) On the Mortmain Bill, Smuggling Bill. On the motion for a Repeal of the Teſt Act; and on the Bill for explaining the Act againſt Bribery and Corruption

To which is added,

The General Title, with copious Indexes to Vol. VI. and a curious Map of the Old World before the Deluge.

N. B. Tueſday, Feb. 1. will begin to be publiſh'd as uſual from St. John's Gate, price Six pence.

The Gentleman's *Magazine* for January, 1737. Containing (1) Original Letters and Diſſertations on various Subjects, with curious Queſtions. (2) The chief Eſſays and Diſputes of the *Month*. (3) Poetical pieces never before printed. (4) Hiſtorical Chronicle. (5) Liſts of Births, Deaths, preferment, promotions, Marriages and Bankrupts. (6) Foreign Affairs. (7) Price of Stocks, &c. (8) *Monthly* Bill of Mortality. (9) Regiſter of Books.

Printed by E. Cave at St. John's Gate, and ſold by the Bookſellers in Town and Country; of whom may be had any former *Month*, or compleat Sets from the beginning.

This Day is publiſh'd,

(Price Three Shillings,)

(beautifully printed in a neat Pocket Volume, with Cuts,)

THE BATCHELOR of SALAMANCA; or, *Memoirs* of Don Cherubim de la Ronda, in three parts.

Written originally in French by Mr. LE SAGE, Author of the Devil on Two Sticks, and Gil Blaſs.

Tranſlated by Mr. LOCKMAN.

Printed for *A.* Bettesworth and C. Hitch, and C. Davis in Pater-noſter Row; and G. Hawkins, at Milton's Head between the two Temple Gates.

N. B. Mr. *Le Sage* is *Author* of the Batchelor of Salamanca. ——This the Publick would have diſcover'd, had his Name not been advertiſed to it: 'Tis wrote in the ſame Taſte and Style as the reſt of that Author's Works, and cannot fail of encreaſing his Reputation, and of pleaſing all Readers of Taſte.

See *Journal Literaire*, 1736, ſecond part, page 477.

This Day is publiſh'd,

GREEK PARTICLES Engliſh'd, together with a ſmall Lexicon, explaining the Words uſed in the Examples.

Printed for Jer. Batley and John Wood, at the Dove in Pater-noſter Row.

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Advice GRATIS.

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